## DEATH ENDS CAREER OF ANDREW CARNEGIE; HIS WEALTH AND PHILOSOPHY STARTLED WORLD

# CARNEGIE PLANNED 30 LIBRARIES HERE

Cave \$1,500,000 for Buildings, of Which 21 Are Complete and Fitted by City

22D IS NEARLY FINISHED

Andrew Carnegie, in 1903 planned for the erection of thirty branch librar-ies in the city of Philadelphia, which he was accustomed to call his 'second

And workmen are climbing and ham mering over the twenty-second of this group of thirty on the day that brings news of the death of the "Laird of Skibo." The twenty-second library in the chain is the Kingsessing branch. now being built at Fifty-first street and Chester avenue. Fings are flying at half mast on all of them.

Mr. Carnegie made his proposal to Philadelphia through John Thomson, late librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, sixteen years ago. He of fered \$1,500,000 for the creetion of the branch libraries, provided that the city supply the sites for the libraries, and purchase the books and guarantee the cost of maintenance. These provisions were in accordance with those enacted by Mr. Carnegle in his library donations to other cities.

The offer was made as the result of a desire on the part of Philadelphia library authorities to erect a great central library somewhere in the city. At the time there were already fourteen small branch libraries.

#### Favored Branch Libraries

The matter was brought to the at-tention of Mr. Carnegie. While he felt While he felt. kindly toward the establishing of a central library, he felt that branch Hbraries answered to a greater extent the needs of the city.

In an interview with Mr. Thomson in New York in January, 1963, when the needs of the Philadelphia Library were fully discussed, Mr. Carnegie said that he did not propose to intervene in the matter of the projected central library building, which, he said, he felt assured was in good hands, but that he would gladly give \$1,500,000 for the erection of thirty branch libraries. "with best wishes for Philadelphia, which for many years I considered my 'second' home

The city was required to bind itself to pay the cost of the books needed for each branch as it is creeted, and also to appropriate \$5000 annually for its maintenance. Mr. Carnegie was anxious, also, that the plans for each building should provide for a spacious lecture room, and that the circulation and other rooms should be thoroughly well

fitted up. Mr. Carnegie took a quiet interest

While believing that a fine central ness and almost over night developed a library was a necessity as well as a new group of caultimillionaires. monument to the city and that no library could do without such a center from which the executive work can be youth, he became the dominating figure same it. carried out, it was Mr. Carnegie's opin- in steel and amassed a vast fortune. "It seems to me incongruous-

Philadelphia. Leaning slightly forward from his chair toward the city's

librarian, Mr. Carnegie added: "Mr. Thomson, this is to me a happy day." On January 11, 1904, City Councils compilation of his benefactions preby ordinance authorized the Mayor to pared by the Carnegie Endowment for States. execute an agreement between the city international peace shows. and the board of trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia to carry into factions, when his daughter was mar-

effect the offer of Mr. Carnegie. The first building given the city by "world's richest heiress,"

Following closely upon the opening of left. opened at Frankford avenue and Over- negle Foundation. ington street, October 2, 1906, and the

Knorr street, November 27, 1906. through the generosity of Mr. Carnegie. reason when he said: The twenty-second will be ready in the

The Carnegie libraries in the city are servants and have governesses." located at 8711 Germantown avenue: drive and Midvale avenue. Falls of Schuylkill; Frankford avenue and Overington street; Vernon Park. Germantown; Sixty-fifth street and Above all things, think. Girard avenue, Frankford avenue and Hartel street, Holmesburg : Lehigh aveand F street, Fleming and Dupont streets, Manayunk; Hunting Park and Wayne avenues, Seventieth street and Woodland avenue, Twentieth and Shunk streets, Indiana avenue and Richmond street, 2407-2417 South Broad street Fifth and Ellsworth streets, Seventeenth and Spring Garden streets, Torresdale avenue and Knorr street, Fortieth and Walnut streets and Manayunk avenue and Osborn street, Wissahickon.

### Andrew Carnegie Dies at Lenox, Mass.

Continued From Page One

seeing all callers at his Fifth avenue home in New York.

Previously he had spent his vacations at Skibo Castle, at Dunnfermline, in When he purchased the Lenox property it was announced that neither he nor any member of his family probably would ever again visit Skiho because of changes, physical and sentimental, caused by the war.

Mr. Carnegie leaves his widow, who Miss Louise Whitefield, of New fork, and his daughter Margaret, who well Miller, of New York.

"DISGRACE TO DIE RICH," HIS MOTTO

its of Andrew Carnegie, fivan-

THE STEELMASTER, HIS FAMILY AND CASTLE



e to the point where his income wa 47 Made Millionaires timated at \$25,000,000 a year.

Despite the fact that his fortune was ade in steel, he was one of the leading exponents of disarmament and was prominently identified with many other "Washerwoman and Lady," great movements. The "Iron Master" was a stanch

Carnegie's Toast to Mother

Writing once of his mother, Au-

"I owe a great deal to my mother,

She was companion, nurse, senny-

stress, cook and washerwoman, and

never until late in life had a servant

Estimates of His Wealth

ried in April, she was referred to as the

"I always pity the sons and daugh-

Maxim of Success

who laugh are rare.

he feels to be right.

of the hero by and by.

this nation came from the poor.

teach them to swim for themselves.

est themselves.

are doomed.

His maxim of success was: "Be in-

Live within your income.

PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE AND BUSINESS

IN CARNEGIE'S PITHY SAYINGS

Wealth lessens rather than increases human happiness. Millionaires

To educate people is the foundation of all true progress. They'll do the

I never was miserable. I don't see how any man can be if he does what

"To save and to serve, not to main and destroy"-that will be the text

There is no heritage like being born poor. The leaders and teachers of

The only sure way to keep "the submerged tenth" from drowning is to

. Old age should be spent not in "making mickle mair," but in making

good use of what has been acquired.

I believe in true democracy. When the people are really interested in

anything their voice will be heard at the polls.

I think I am the greatest optimist ever born. Were I to choose a motto

I would rather be grandson to one who could teach me to make shoes

If you stand near a good thing, plunge well into it. Fear is old woman-

do not believe in the socialistic idea of municipal ownership, but a

This republic is immortal. No matter what trouble it goes through it

Poverty develops us. It makes us work our hardest. It brings out

I never worry about whether or no I am to be forgotten after death.

I object to the term philanthropist when applied to myself. I have always understood it to mean a man with more money than brains.

the best in us. But bravery must go hand in band with adversity, else we

I'll put my wealth to the best use as I see it, and time will tell whether

"All is well since all grows better.

proper municipal ownership is as certain as that I am alive.

than the descendant of thirty worthless dukes.

have exercised a wise discretion.

ish; it has kept untold millions from making fortunes.

will weather it without having its foundations shaken,

thught me most of what I know."

"Yet she was a cultured lady, who

drew Carnegie said:

believer in world peace. The Carendowment for international peace reached a total of ten millions, including \$1,700,000 toward the erection of the peace palace at The Hagne, A short time before the outbreak of the world war, he said he was con-vinced that the last great war had been fought, that "the longer I live on this earth the more of a heaven it

ecomes to me. The news that war had come was Mr. Carnegie took a quiet interest in the Philadelphia Free Library for the development of which industry a severe shock. He bowed his head in the Philadelphia Free Library for the development of which industry a severe shock. He bowed his head in the Philadelphia Free Library for the development of which industry a severe shock. He bowed his head in the Philadelphia Free Library for the development of which industry a severe shock. marked a new era in American basi- shattered.

When a Christmas truce was proposed in 1914, he opposed it on the and soul to the study of telegraphy Coming to America as a penniless grounds that it would be unchristian- and, realizing the inestimable adlike to stop the tighting and then re- vantage to be derived from sending and

ion that branch libraries are really "the popular institution."

In the had ideas, strange at that time, of the consecration of wealth.

In the startied the world not only by his pray to the Prince of Peace when associates.

It seems to me incomgruous—universally in use, persisted in keeping in fact, an impertinence," Mr. Carlon with the nations should up his work against the advice of his pray to the Prince of Peace when associates.

Mr. Thomson's interview with Mr. Carnegie in New York did not last quite benefactions, but also by his new philosophy of riches.

"He who dies rich dies disgeneed,"

"The who dies rich dies disgeneed,"

The "Laird of Skibo," as he was age his father died, throwing upon the discussion, in which he took the liveliest interest, Mr. Carnegie said:
"It will give me the greatest pleasure
to provide \$1,500,000 to carry out this
scheme of thirty branch libraries for
and unsung."

"He who dies rich dies disgraced,"
shid the "Laird of Skibo," and added that the day was not far distant when the man who left behind him millions would pass away 'unwept, unhoursed and unsung."

"He who dies rich dies disgraced,"
shid the "Laird of Skibo," and added that the day was born at Dunfermline, a bittle hamlet in Scotland, November 25, 1835. His father followed the trade of master weaver until newly invented and unsung."

with the result that he applied himself unchinery drove him and his four hand still more closely to his studies. His

> pared by the variegic randowment for international peace shows.
>
> But, in spite of his vast public hence in 1848, the elder Carnegic finding work in the distinction of being the third in a linen mill. Here Andrew joined man on earth who could read the Morse him at the age of eleven and turned over signals by sound. the small remuneration he received as At this time Carnegic came into conbobbin boy to swell the family fund.

women, my mother and my wife, have in wages.

Studied Telegraphy

The value of this maxim was demonstrated in his own career. From a reason of his early and uncongenial Express Company stock for \$600, but nue and Sixth street. Indiana avenue daily wage of twenty cents a day he environment. He applied himself heart he helped him to find the \$600.

by Andrew Carnegie

The list of men whom Carnegie millionaires during his career ncluded the following forty-seven: Geo. E. McCaugus James Scott Joseph C. Schwab Thomas Lycky

receiving without the aid of tape, then

looms out of business. The elder Car- efforts were rewarded by promotion to negic, after easting about for some time an operator's place with a salary of Andrew Carnegie had given away in search of lucrative employment, de-\$350,695,653 up to June 1, 1918, a cided to emulate many of his friends and \$25 per month, and his foresight in neighbors and migrate to the United taking up this little-known method of receiving and sending messages won for

It was the West Philadelphia branch, however. Four years ago, it was said that he was in "ordinary circum-that he was in "ordinary circum-that he had given \$400,- the sarch of employment which would estances," that he had given \$400,- the sarch of employment which would be stances, that he had given \$400,- the sarch of employment which would be stances, that he had given \$400,- this sarch of employment which would be stances. The sarch of employment which would be stances, that he had given \$400,- this sarch of employment which would be stances. 000,000 away and had only \$20,000,000 bring better returns. He soon con-left. These figures were the estimate vinced his employers that he was well the Frankford Branch was of Henry S. Pritchett, head of the Cartrusted with a small stationary engine, made him a railroad telegraph operator. The Carnegie home often was refer- and he was accordingly promoted to the Carnegie, quick to grasp every oppor-Tacony Branch, Torresdale avenue and red to as a model of happiness. "Two position of stoker with a slight increase tunity for advancing his employer's in-In all there are twenty-seven free made me what I am," said the steel His metamorphosis from manual labor terests, bold and decisive in judgment. library branches in the city, and magnate. His only daughter was reared to clerical work was the turning point and with a good grasp on the routine twenty-one of these were erected in unaffected style, and he disclosed the in his career. He describes his transfer of train dispatching, found opportunity from an engineroom to an office as "a to demonstrate his ability to such good change from darkness to light," The ters of rich men who are attended by transition from firing a small engine in purpose that the colonel placed him a dirty cellar to a clean office, where among his picked men, and showed a there were books and papers, was marked interest in the lad. In fact, Colonel Scott's interest was such that he induced Carnegie to make his first Naturally a bright boy, eager to investment. He did more; he not only learn, Andrew was made more so by induced him to buy ten shares of Adams

Colonel Scott now selected him for his secretary, and it was while performing the duties of this position that he met T. T. Woodruff, the sleepingcar inventor. Realizing the enormous advantage of such a device, Carnegie took the model to the colonel and talked of its merits to such good purpose that Scott became interested and induced the Pennsylvania to give the car a trial. A company was formed and Carnegie's in terest in the invention and inventor was rewarded with a few shares of stock.

Superintended Military Railroads

The friendship between Colonel Scott and young Carnegie grew stronger, and when Scott became assistant secretary of war, it was his former secretary who was asked to take charge of the military railroads and telegraphs of the Union forces during the rebellion. Carnegie accepted the position, but, after a short acquaintance with his new duties. elected to go back to railroading.

The man had not yet struck his true vocation. That came presently, when his attention was called to the wooden bridges in use at that time. The Pennsylvania Railroad was experimenting with a cast-iron bridge. Young Carnegie-he was still under twenty-fivegrasped the situation at a glance. The day of wooden bridges was past-an iron structure must supersede it. Some nen might have stopped there. Carnegie did not; he went out and formed a comto build iron bridges.

He had to raise \$1250, but he had the onfidence of a Pittsburgh banker, and

the iron and steel industry of this coun- in fishing from the banks of the neigh- in charge of the endowment. try. The Keystone Company built the first great bridge over the Chio river, and the Union Iron Mills appeared a of this industry. Carnegie's peumen in selecting effi-

Oil began to flow in Pennsylvania, and Carnegie, with his usual foresight. bought several farms in the oil region in which petroleum was later discovered. His financial gains on these ventures amounted to about \$100,000.

In 1868 Mr. Carnegie went to England to sell steel for Colonel Scott. The England. Bessemer process for making steel rails had been lately perfected. The English railways were replacing their iron dustry of the world. imself the master of it.

Founded Steel Works

fore the English were well aware of his He went back to Pittsburgh and beexistence he had laid the foundation of try. the steel works which have finally His charities have been broad ever beaten them at their own game. Carnegie, who was now in easy circum-stances bethought himself of marriage, needs. He did not confine his gifts or stances, bethought himself of marriage, and in 1887 took Miss Louisa Whitfield, philauthropic works to the country of f New York, for his wife.

progressed by leaps and bounds. He bought up his most formidable rival, the Homestead Works; then the Lucy benefit has been far reaching. Furnaces. In 1888 he owned seven distinct steel and iron works, all within street car distance of the heart of Pittsburgh. These he amalgamated into the tonished the world. Hardly had his vestarregic Steel Company, which later sel gotten outside Sandy Hook when it poor, lean on nobody, assume responding two years her senior. became the principal asset of the United States Steel Corporation—a trust whose than \$10,000,000 was to be used for the is probably the greatest organization of charities, industrial enterprise that the world has ver witnessed.

Mr. Carnegie, with a fortune esti-

took great care to fit up his American known. home at 2 East Ninety-first street, New

brought the iron master the greatest fondness for books which seemed to increase in proportion to his years. This love of letters manifested itself in several interesting books from his pen, the most widely read of which is his famous "Triumphant Democracy." In his less serious vein are his "Notes of a Tour Round the World," "Our Coaching Trip" and "American Four-in-hand in

#### The Carnegle Libraries

In all probability the mightiest conrails with steel ones as rapidly as pos- tribution to American progress and to sible. The English manufacturers were the cause of civilization in general has beginning to whisper to each other that been the carrying out of his desire to ey had a firm grip upon the steel in- place within the reach of all who had Young Carnegie, such inclination the means by in his capacity of bond salesman, had they might attain such knowledge as occasion to meet many of these men might most benefit them. In his youth and become, in some measure, ac- he had but meager opportunity to reap quainted with the advantages of the the benefit to be derived from good new process. With his ever-present reading, and he was determined, after moneymaking, the young he had gained his enormous, wealth, Scotchman readily understood the ad- that a part of it should be spent in the vantages of the new process and made establishment of libraries. He began his work in his adopted city, and expended more than \$300,000 in supplying Pittsburgh with a library such as had,

since he amassed a fortune which he his adoption. While it may be said His financial standing from then on that libraries are his "hobby," he sub-

Before he sailed for Europe in 1901 influence reaches round the world and establishment and maintenance of his

Generosity Unwavering

mated at various figures up to \$280, year he has heaped million upon mil-000,000 and with an organization whose lion in an effort to bring enlightenment \$5,000,000 to a fund for the benefit of gether he endowed 3000 municipal li-

this proved an easy matter. So the ticipation in the affairs of the financial Keystone Bridge Works, Carnegie's world to devote himself to his hobbies.

He bought Skibo Castle in Scotland, a building 700 years old, first built by those whom he has delegated as its customer of the provided by the second of the carnetic states of the provided by the From this time on the name of Audrew Carnegie was closely identified with the astonishing development of much of his time upon the golf links or chosen by Mr. Carnegie to head those more than

When he sold out to the United States grounds for

Carnegie often laid the building of and Newfoundland. his competitors.

While having absolute control of the greatest coal and iron producing mines

Commander Legion of following books:

"An American Four-in-hand in Great and the greatest steel and iron factories Britain." 1883; "Round the World," of the United States, Carnegie did not 1884; "Triumphant Democracy," 1886 overlook the necessity for having a "The Gospel of Wealth," 1900; "The trong hand on the boards of directors of the railroads tapping the districts lated into eight different languages; 1902, which is the control of the railroads tapping the districts languages; 1902, and the control of the railroads tapping and factors. tories. In those days relating was a "Problems of Today," 1908. legitimate factor of business and was not considered in any way improper, although today it is a criminal offense un-

laws of most of the states.

#### Befriended Young Men

The 'ironmaster' was always pro- bagpipes playing in accordance with her fuse in advice to young men. Nothing father's wish. gave him greater personal pleasure than The bridegroom, son of a to select some bright young man and president of the Chicago, Milwaukee boost him well up the ladder on the way and St. Paul Railrond, who died in to success. He brought one promising 1913, had not completed his college young man in Pittsburgh from behind course when war was declared. In him in the iron and steel business.

e than \$250,000.

Speaking of his partners, Carnegie as an ensign.

sibility and be ambitious.'

#### Tremendous Benefactions

of financiers, retired from active par- advancement of international peace, rary, \$5,000,000 to the Carnegie Hero enterprises.

2200 municipal library buildings and Scottish Highland costume.

Steel Corporation Carnegie received Washington, 1906; \$6,000,000 to CarMusic, art and literature claimed a \$500,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds. His negie, Institute, Pittsburgh, 1907, and few years later as a natural outgrowth generous slice of his spare time, and he wealth was never very definitely \$15,000,000 for college professors' pension fund in the United State, Canada

cient business associates proved one of York city, according to the dictates of his great fortune to the fact that he He was the life trustee of the Carhis best assets. It was this following his now highly developed artistic fancy. of a man of financial genius that

Mr. Carnegie, from childhood, had a himself to work for him. There is no 000,000 organization to carry on prices. doubt, however, that the knowledge of works in which he has been engaged); railroading and his acquaintance and honorary member American Institute of friendship with railroad men enabled Architects, member executive commithim to obtain better freight rates than tee American Philosophical Society.

Commander Legion of Honor, France where were located his mines and fac- "The Life of James Watt." 1906, and

#### Daughter Married in April

The marriage of Mr. Carnegie's only der a federal statute and under the daughter, Margaret, on April 23, to Ensign Roswell Miller, U. S. N., was The Laird of Skibo ever had great the last social affair the aged philanpraise for the men who had been his thropist and peace advocate attended partners, and there were more than here. The ceremony was performed at two score of these who became million- Mr. Carnegie's town house in New York in the presence of 100 guests, the bride standing in a floral bower with Scotch

counter in Dunfermline and trained 1916 he left Stevens Institute in Heboken, where he was taking a course This young man later became one of in civil engineering, to drive an ambis partners, with an annual income of bulance in France, and when the United States became involved entered the navy

It was said at the time of the wed-"If I had to lose all the capital I had ding that after the honeymoon Mr, in the world, or lose my partners, I Miller and his bride would go to Princewould let all my capital go, and start ton. N. J., where he would complete again without a dollar, but with the his studies before entering upon a professional earcer. Advising young men on how to attain Carnegic, heiress of her father's mil-

#### Honored By Whole World

Mr. Carnegie at the time of his death Mr. Carnegie gave libraries to many was the holder of numerous honors and towns and cities in the United States decorations bestowed upon him by rulers and Great Britain, and large sums in and peoples over all the world. He His generosity has never wavered other benefactions, including \$10,000,- received, as a result of his benefactions since that time, and with each succeeding | 000 to the Carnegie Institute, Washing - abroad, the freedom of fifty four cities system admitted of its perfect maniputo mankind. One bequest was a gift employes of the Carnegie Steel Company, braries in the United States, in addilation under the direction of a cotoric of \$10,000,000 to be used toward the \$1,000,000 to the St. Louis Public Libtion to his other numerous philanthropic

